

fraternal accident on the Bennington and deeply touched by the kindness shown the sufferers by the people of San Diego. We will be grateful for anything you can do to alleviate their condition."

RECORD OF THE BENNINGTON.

Has been in Pacific Squadron Ten Years—Accident Puzzles Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Bennington has been in the Pacific squadron for ten years. Recently the Bennington was sent to Honolulu, and she returned to San Diego on July 19. Her original orders were to proceed to the city of Panama to relieve the Petrel, which had been ordered north. In the mean time, however, the monitor in the Pacific station, lost at Port Harford, some miles north of San Diego. The Bennington's orders were changed, and when she started to leave San Diego to-day she was bound for Port Harford to convey the Wyoming to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where the monitor is to be docked and repaired.

The Bennington is a sister ship of the Yorktown and of the Concord. Both these vessels are now out of commission, the former at the Mare Island yard and the latter at Bremerton. Nothing is radically wrong with either of these vessels, and it is the intention of the Navy Department to put them back into active service when the repairs which are being made are completed.

The Bennington was built by N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co., at Chester, Pa., and the Concord was built at the same yard at the same time. Both were begun in 1887 and completed in 1890, but the Concord, the other sister ship, was built by the Cramps at Philadelphia and was completed in 1889. The official description of the Bennington is as follows: Displacement, 1,710 tons; tonnage, 408; length, 230 feet; breadth, 36 feet; mean draft, 14 feet; built 1887-91; material, steel; propulsion, 2 screws; rig, schooner; indicated horse-power, 3,436; speed, 17.50 knots coal supply, 373.

Officials of the Navy Department, in the absence of detailed information, cannot explain the cause of the accident and most of the experts of the Department believe that the true cause will never be known, as is usually the case when boilers explode. The blowing up of a boiler on a vessel of the navy is unprecedented, although boiler tubes, cylinder heads and other parts of the steam apparatus of a warship's engine room have frequently succumbed to the immense pressure of steam. In 1891, soon after she was commissioned, a steam pipe in the engine room of the Concord blew, killing six men. This, however, does not necessarily indicate that the Bennington, although a sister ship to the Concord, was subject to the defect which caused the accident on the Concord.

A leading official of the Navy Department said to-day that it was probable the investigation which is to come will not prove much concerning the actual cause of the accident. He mentioned, however, that he had received no details as to the manner of the explosion or the conditions which existed at the time.

"Like nearly all boiler explosions, this one will probably never be fully explained," he said, "when a boiler blows up, it simply blows and it is usually impossible to reach any definite conclusion as to the reason for its doing so. As far as we know the boilers of the Bennington were in first class condition. Of course they were old, but there are many boilers in the navy as old as were those of the Bennington. The last report the Department had of the Bennington's boilers was made in March. They were then in apparently good condition, and absolutely no premonition of anything ever happening was given to those who made the inspection of the Bennington's engine rooms."

The Bennington's officers were as follows: Commander Lucien Young, commanding; Lieut. A. E. Yates, Ensign Charles T. Wade, Ensign Norman K. Perry, Ensign Leo Sahm, Ensign Lindsey H. Lacy, Passed Assistant Surgeon Allen E. Peck and Paymaster Charles Morris, Jr.

Lieut. Alexander F. H. Yates was the ranking officer at the time of the accident. Lieut. Victor Blue, one of the best known officers in the navy by virtue of his services in Cuba during the Spanish war, was the executive officer of the Bennington, second in command to Commander Young, until two days ago, when he was taken off the vessel and sent to a hospital on shore, suffering from appendicitis. Lieut. Yates is a graduate of the Naval Academy. He was born in Maine, Jan. 11, 1879, and was appointed to the academy in 1895.

The engine rooms of the Bennington were in charge of Ensign Charles T. Wade, who has been on the Bennington since Dec. 25, 1903, although he was not assigned to engineering duty until Jan. 1, last. Wade was appointed to Annapolis Sept. 5, 1903. He was made an Ensign July 1, 1902. He was due for promotion on July 1 of this year, but has not taken the required examination. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from the Fifth New Jersey district. His father, Charles H. Wade, resides at Hackettstown, N. J.

Ensign Newman K. Perry, watch and division officer on the Bennington, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 28, 1880, and was appointed to the Academy Sept. 9, 1903. He was made an Ensign on June 7, 1903. He joined the Bennington on March 9, 1903, and has been stationed on that vessel since then. His wife lives at Stockbridge, Mass.

Ensign Leo Sahm was born in Iowa in 1880 and was appointed to the Academy from that State in 1898. He was promoted to the rank of Ensign March 2, 1903. His father lives in Dubuque, Ia.

Ensign Lindsey H. Lacy was born in Texas in 1882, and was appointed to the navy from that State in 1898. He was made an ensign in February, 1905. He joined the Bennington March 2, 1905. His father, W. M. Lacy, lives at Palestine, Tex.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Allen E. Peck was born in California in 1873. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy from that State in 1901, and was promoted to the rank of passed assistant surgeon in 1904. He joined the Bennington last April. His wife lives at Palo Alto, Cal.

Paymaster Charles Morris, Jr., was born in Rhode Island in August, 1874, and was appointed an assistant paymaster in the navy May 20, 1898. He was promoted to passed assistant paymaster in 1900 and reached the rank of paymaster in 1903. He joined the Bennington the day he reached that rank. March 3. His nearest relative is Col. Charles Morris, U. S. A.

MISSING SINCE DECEMBER.

The body of Miss Lillian S. Keene found floating in the Harbor of Bath, Me.

BATH, Me., July 21.—The body of Miss Lillian S. Keene, 23 years of age, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., a teacher in Milton Academy who disappeared and who was supposed to have jumped into the river in December last from a boat in which she was sitting, was found floating in the harbor to-day. Miss Keene was taken a vacation with relatives here because of an attack of nervous prostration.

SUMMER COLDS. Laxative bromo quinine and cold wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 35c.—Adv.

GAVE UP TO 'FADS AND FANCIES'

LIST OF THE 80 WHO PARTED WITH \$140,000.

Seven Gave More Than \$1,500—Schwab and Cutting Call and Explain That They Were Not Blackmailed—Irving of "The New Yorker" Best Collector.

Robert Fulton Cutting and Charles M. Schwab were among those questioned by the District Attorney's office yesterday in the investigation that is being made to determine if any well known persons were blackmailed into subscribing for "Fads and Fancies," the book which is to be published by Town Topics. Mr. Schwab said that he had voluntarily subscribed for "Fads and Fancies." Mr. Cutting denied a story brought to the District Attorney that he had been blackmailed for a large sum.

Although every effort has been made by Town Topics and the District Attorney's office to prevent the list of the subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" becoming public, the names of those who gave up were learned yesterday.

It appears that an offer was made to President Roosevelt of a copy of the book free if he could be "written up" in it, and he accepted the proposition. A similar offer was made to Grover Cleveland, but he declined it. It is said that a number of other well known persons who were asked for subscriptions refused to give up.

Moses Ellis Wooster, who started the Society for the Preservation of the Book, was not the only collector for "Fads and Fancies." There were several others, including Robert A. Irving of "The New Yorker," Charles Stokes Wayne, a man named Stephenson and others. Wooster has received the credit for getting most of the subscriptions, but it seems that Irving, who was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Krotel yesterday, has that honor.

Here are the persons who subscribed more than \$1,500, the minimum price for "Fads and Fancies":

Mr. Collis P. Huntington, \$10,000.
S. Newhouse, \$5,000. C. M. Dewey, \$2,500.
J. J. Astor, \$2,500. W. B. Leeds, \$2,500.
J. H. Patterson, \$2,500. H. C. Pierce, \$2,500.

These subscriptions were not made in lump sums, but it is understood that originally only \$1,500 was put up, and then additional subscriptions were made. These are the persons who put up the \$1,500: Clement A. Griswold, A. J. Burden, M. Fleishmann, J. E. Emerson, C. W. B. Green, C. C. Barber, Thomas W. Lawson, J. C. Huntington, J. J. Hill, O. B. Jennings, John Keen, J. C. Green, P. Lorillard, Jr., Oliver Harriman, A. N. Brady, David W. French, Perry Belmont, W. M. Flagler, E. R. Bacon, Henry Siegel, Harry S. Smith, Harry S. Black, Patrick Calhoun, Daniel Day, C. S. Postley, Charles M. Schwab, C. Yerkes, Margaret F. Plant, D. G. Talbot, R. L. Wells, F. L. Robinson, G. D. Talbot, W. A. Chanler, W. S. Connor, J. F. Dryden, H. E. Drummond, J. Devarre, H. Willea, W. S. White, B. Wall.

It has been said that the subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" were to be limited to a hundred, but it would seem from the list that that number was not reached. James R. Keene is said to have subscribed only \$1,000 for Foxhall Keene. It is also said that George S. Scott only put up \$500. Assistant District Attorney Krotel was told yesterday that Charles M. Schwab had subscribed \$2,500 for "Fads and Fancies" and that he had been blackmailed into doing it. Mr. Krotel called on Mr. Schwab at his Broadway office.

"That is not true," said Mr. Schwab. "When I was in Europe I met Col. Mann. The papers were then printing a lot of things about my European trip, and Col. Mann's paper was the only one that printed the truth about me. When I came back Col. Mann asked me if I didn't want to subscribe for 'Fads and Fancies,' and I said certainly, put me down."

In the anonymous letter received by Broker Edwin M. Post on Thursday, which was turned over by Mr. Post to the District Attorney, it was stated that Robert Fulton Cutting had been blackmailed out of \$25,000. Acting Assistant District Attorney Gans asked Mr. Cutting to call at the District Attorney's office yesterday. Mr. Cutting told Mr. Gans that he had not been blackmailed and if any one ever attempted to blackmail him he would take summary action. Mr. Cutting was one of the sponsors for Justice Deuel when Mayor Strong appointed him a Magistrate.

Robert A. Irving, who got a great number of subscribers for "Fads and Fancies," had a long talk with Mr. Krotel yesterday. Irving said that Wooster didn't know anything about Col. Mann until he went looking for a job as a solicitor and Mann hired him. Irving said that he and Wooster had been together in the Blue Pencil Club, of odorous memory, and that more than \$200,000 was made out of the club. Irving said that in the first two years he solicited for subscribers for "Fads and Fancies" he only \$10,000 in commissions.

Irving, who is a director in the Social Editors' Society and a director in "The New Yorker," said that "The New Yorker" had no connection with the Town Topics of Col. Mann. So far, Irving said, only \$5,000 had been collected by the Social Editors' Society for "America's Foremost Families."

Timothy L. Woodruff said yesterday that he had not been blackmailed into subscribing for "Fads and Fancies," but that he had been solicited to subscribe. He said that he didn't want to offend Town Topics, and that \$1,500 was cheap if his name was kept out of Town Topics.

Justice Deuel said yesterday that he had nothing to fear from an investigation and that he hadn't violated his oath of office as Justice of the Peace. Justice Deuel said that he considered that the District Attorney's office had violated its promise in giving out information of what had been learned from Town Topics books. Justice Deuel also said that he understood that it was a Grand Jury investigation and was surprised to find out that it wasn't.

Mr. Gans said that the only promise that had been made was that the list of subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" should not be given out, and that promise had been kept. Justice Deuel knew all the time, Mr. Gans said, that it wasn't a Grand Jury inquiry. It was learned yesterday that the books of Town Topics were started about six months ago with \$50,000 assets. The books do not disclose where the \$50,000 came from. It has been suggested that maybe the profits of "Fads and Fancies" went into Town Topics.

PRESIDENT CONFERS ON CHINA.

Talks With Secretary Root About Note on the Peace Conference.

OTHER BAY, N. Y., July 21.—President Roosevelt to-day received a copy of the note which the Imperial Chinese Government sent recently to both Russia and Japan concerning China's desire to be a party to the peace negotiations. The text of the note is as follows:

"Having viewed with profound regret the unfortunate interruption of peaceful relations between Japan and Russia, the Imperial Chinese Government now learns with sincere gratification that negotiations are about to commence for the restoration of peace and amity."

"But in the present conflict Chinese territory has been made the theater of military operations. Therefore it is hereby expressly declared that no provision affecting China without the approval of China previously obtained which the treaty of peace may contain will be recognized as valid."

The diplomatic representatives of China in London and Russia have been instructed by telegram to communicate this declaration to the Governments of Japan and Russia respectively.

All the other neutral Powers have received copies of this note, but outside of the belligerent countries the head of no nation is so seriously concerned over it as is President Roosevelt, who is anxious to see no hitch should disturb the peace negotiations. At the executive offices here it was said to-day that the President had for the present no statement to issue on the matter, that the time was not yet ripe for it, but that in the future some announcement would probably be made. It is supposed here that the President wishes to discuss the note carefully with Secretary Root, who arrived to-day and will stay over night at the Hill.

M. WITTE IN PARIS.

Peace Envoy Will Stay There Five Days, Before Sailing for This Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 21.—M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, Mme. Nelidoff, Count Cassini and M. Moreau, Chief of Premier Rouvier's household, met M. Witte on his arrival at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He will see President Loubet and Premier Rouvier tomorrow.

A large crowd awaited his arrival at the Westminster Hotel, where he will live during his five days' stay in Paris.

BERLIN, July 21.—Herr Mendelssohn, a member of the German banking firm which represents the Russian Government's interests, boarded M. Witte's train and accompanied him for a long distance in the direction of Paris.

RUSSIANS LOSE FIVE GUNS.

Lively Outpost Skirmish and Artillery Duel.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 21.—A despatch from Tokio describes a lively skirmish between a Russian outpost, 500 strong, with six field and three machine guns, and a Japanese force at Dalnie on July 7. The Russian had a strong position in a forest. The Japanese artillery opened at 6 o'clock on the morning of July 7, and the cannonading was kept up all day. At 2 A. M. on July 8 the Japanese charged, and seven hours later the victory was won. Five Russian guns were captured.

JAP WARSHIPS ON THE AMUR.

Seen Near Naval Station at Nikolayevsk—Firing at Pakkevitch Bay.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Private despatches from Godealsan state that Japanese warships have been seen near Nikolayevsk, which is a naval station on the north bank of the River Amur. 25 miles from its mouth, and that five Japanese torpedo boats opened fire July 17 on Pakkevitch Bay, south of Posed Bay.

Tokio, July 21.—The Japanese have captured all the important places in Sakhalin except Alexandrovsk.

WHEN KAISER AND CZAR MEET.

Anxiety in France Over Possible Results of Such a Conference.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 21.—Considerable anxiety is felt in official circles as to what the Kaiser's intentions may be concerning the internal affairs of Russia, and this anxiety is accentuated by the fact that the Kaiser is now in the hands of the Kaiser. It is urged that France should not remain a patient observer of a German policy of intervention in Russian affairs. The French Government, it is believed, should make it clearly understood at St. Petersburg that the one European Power which has any real interest in Russian internal affairs is France and that the intervention of a second Power might give rise to serious international complications.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Emperor has postponed his departure for the meeting with Emperor William for a few hours owing to the receipt of important despatches from Moscow. He will sail to-night or to-morrow morning on board the Polar Star. His suite will comprise thirty-five persons. Two Admiralty yachts will form the escort.

The decision of the Czar to go on a yachting trip to confer with Emperor William during the time when Russia is awaiting his declaration upon the Moscow program has profoundly impressed the reform leaders.

Among them it is believed that his immediate anxiety is rather to avoid facing a constitution than to learn the nature of Japan's peace proposals. The pessimism that prevails regarding peace is based on a report that his reply to the Japanese terms, if they involve the cession of Sakhalin for the payment of 100,000,000 rubles, that they only can be considered if accompanied by a Russo-Japanese alliance.

BERLIN, July 21.—The meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar is regarded here as certain to take place, though it has not yet been definitely arranged. The Post learns that the Czar will go to Moscow after the meeting.

RUSSIAN PAPER SUSPENDED.

Published an Account of the Zemstovists' Meeting Despite Censor's Orders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The newspapers Vidomost and Novost have been warned by the censor on account of "pernicious tendencies." The Storo has been suspended indefinitely because it published an account of the first day's session of the congress of zemstovs and dumas at Moscow, despite instructions from the authorities to suppress all mention of the congress.

ST. HARRY McLEAN Gets a Divorce.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 21.—Sir Harry Aubrey de Vere McLean, formerly an officer in the British Army and now Caid McLean, Colonel of the bodyguard of the Sultan of Morocco, obtained to-day a decree nisi against his wife, whom he had sued for divorce, alleging that she had been guilty of misconduct with Spencer Perceval Mortimer at Tangier. McLean obtained leave of absence from the Sultan to come to England and attend to the case, which was begun in November of last year.

"Fighting Bob" Evans.

Athletics in the Navy

Signed Article in the

ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS

Of All New Dealers July 22

BALFOUR CABINET HOLDS ON.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH KING ON DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE.

No Decision Reached—Balfour Wants to Stay, but Some of His Party Urge Immediate Resignation—A Vote May Be Called for Monday on the Same Issue.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 21.—King Edward gave an audience to Prime Minister Balfour this evening. They conferred for half an hour, presumably about the Premier's defeat in the House of Commons last night on the Irish Land Commission amendment.

The Cabinet met to-day and remained in session for two hours. What action was taken on the Government's defeat has not been announced.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader, asked for information regarding the Government's position in view of last night's vote, which, he said, could not be called a snap division, as the division was upon an important matter and was taken between 11 and 12 o'clock, after a Government whip had been sent out.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply, said he did not see why the House of Lords should not proceed to transact the ordinary business of the day. He could not anticipate the statement Mr. Balfour had promised to make on Monday.

LONDON, July 21.—The Standard says that the Cabinet has not decided the question of its resignation. It has determined to ascertain the general feeling of the party by inquiries. If it finds that its defeat in the House of Commons is regarded to have been effected by a snap division, and if the Unionist members of the House are willing to attend the sessions in their full strength, Prime Minister Balfour will again propose the Irish Land Commission vote on which the Government was defeated.

The Express says that Mr. Balfour has resolved upon the unusual expedient of a plebiscite because of disunion in the Cabinet and also in the ranks of the Unionist party. He personally favors retaining office, but an important section of his followers favors an immediate resignation.

There is a powerful group of Conservatives outside the Cabinet which regards the position as insupportable. They have refused to sign a round-robin urging Mr. Balfour to hold on.

The Daily Mail says that Mr. Balfour will announce on Monday that he sees no reason for the immediate resignation of the Government. It is believed that the Government will then, except in the most improbable event of another defeat, wind up the business of the session and prorogue Parliament until late in the autumn, when it will be dissolved. A general election will take place in October.

It is now known that the division in which the Government was defeated, although not a snap one, was a skillfully engineered plot similar to that the Conservatives employed to oust the Liberals ten years ago. The apathy of some of the Unionists contributed to the success of the plot. Nothing can be stated with certainty regarding the course the Government will take until Mr. Balfour's announcement in the House of Commons on Monday.

SLIGHT TO THE KAISER.

Danish Steamer Passes the Imperial Yacht Without Saluting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 21.—A slight to the Kaiser is reported from Copenhagen. When the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern was off Kolding a little Danish passenger steamship passed. The Kaiser, expecting a salute from her, personally ordered the crew of the Hohenzollern to prepare to return it.

The steamship did not dip her flag, and the Kaiser drew the hasty conclusion that the incident was due to anti-Prussian agitation in Denmark.

MOROCCAN CASE DELAY.

German Foreign Office Raising Difficulties at Every Step.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 21.—The delay in the negotiations between France and Germany with regard to Morocco are proceeding slowly because the German Foreign Office has raised difficulties at every step.

While Mr. Dolge, in conversation yesterday, deprecated printing anything about the Manoa concession, he was called to the value of the Manoa concession made public on the ground that it would advertise the territory which was the subject of the concession, not as a newspaper editor, but as a consular agent, he said.

"The whole thing is in my testimony in the Bowen-Loomis inquiry," he said. "I am not a newspaper editor. I have nothing to say. I was secretary of the award commission that gave the Orinoco Company 100,000 bolivars. I have been here months. I am here on leave of absence. I am a friend of Mr. Loomis. I am paid only in fees. As a consular agent I have a right to be engaged in any kind of business I choose. I am in the laundry business and I am proud of it. We do good work."

"I have been doing business here in connection with the Orinoco Corporation. I was decorated with the Order of Bolivar of the third degree. It was before I was consular agent. It was because of my work in connection with the United States Manufacturers Commission to Venezuela. I was granted a leave of absence by the United States consul at La Guayra. I am not him. The work of my office is being done all right. At least, if that were not the case, there would have been complaints about my deputy."

"I have heard none. It is not true that the fact of the United States coat of arms being on the same building occupied by my laundry is a source of jesting activity among the Venezuelans and of humiliation to Americans. There is not a word of truth in that."

"It is easy to guess the source from which all these stories come. The animus back of it is plain."

Among those interested in the Orinoco Company, Limited, were Benoit Lockwood, Jr., of 32 Nassau street, who is in South America now, and James A. Radcliffe of 144 Pearl street.

"I have heard of Dolge's laundry," said Mr. Radcliffe yesterday. "All I care to do about it is that I know of no place on earth more favorable to the washing of dirty linen than Caracas. I never knew a Consul or a consular agent do more for his country than Dolge has done. A merchant down there once showed me a lot of trunks. 'They are all filled with goods,' he said, 'and they were brought here by the American Minister, they, of course, paid no duty, and duties down there are enormously high. No one would say what Minister it was. I will only say it was not Mr. Loomis.'"

Lonesome Fire Afloat Put Out by Nimble Chief.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LIBAU, July 21.—One hundred and thirty-seven sailors have been arrested in connection with the recent disorders at this port, when a number of sailors revolted, looted Government storehouses and seized arms.

It's Easy to quit

COFFEE

when well made

POSTUM

is served.

Note the change in health.

LAUNDRY-CONSULAR AGENCY.

PART OF THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF DOLGE OF CARACAS.

The American Arms Hang Over the Shop Where the Friend of Loomis Cleans Dirty Clothes—Interested in Concessions, Too—Here Much of the Time.

At the sign of the American Arms, Caracas, Venezuela, the American Consular Agent to that city conducts one of the largest laundry businesses in all South America. Rudolph Dolge is the agent. He has spent several weeks at his post of duty within the last year, and he sails for Venezuela again to-day in company with the United States Minister to that country, W. W. Russell.

For three months Mr. Dolge has been in this country, and for the greater part of that time he has made the Union Square Hotel in this city his headquarters.

In addition to being the chief laundryman in Caracas, Mr. Dolge is also interested as principal owner in one newspaper there and part owner in another, over both of which he exercises editorial control. The United States consular agency laundry is established on so firm a basis that Mr. Dolge can rest it to rest with almost as little attention on his part as he gives to the United States consular business itself. The only real rivals Laundryman Dolge has are Chinese coolies, and his laundry is distinguished by bearing the coat of arms of the United States Government.

Mr. Dolge said yesterday that he employed about 100 people in the laundry, and he mentioned as a satisfactory circumstance in that connection that he paid his employees regularly.

"I do run a laundry business," he said, "and I am proud of it. My consular office is in the same building and the United States insignia are displayed on the building as a matter of course."

But while the mechanism of the laundry business runs thus smoothly all by itself in Mr. Dolge's absence, it is not quite the same with Mr. Dolge's newspaper interests. Mr. Dolge is on intimate terms with President Castro and he has other business interests likewise, including connections with the Venezuelan Government. President Castro has marked his high approval of the usefulness and value of Mr. Dolge by decorating him with the Order of Bolivar of the Third Class, which is the highest honor Venezuela can confer upon a foreigner.

Mr. Dolge's newspapers have spoken in terms of high praise of President Castro. Furthermore, their attitude toward the Venezuelan concessions in which our consular agent, Mr. Dolge, is interested, has ever been one of hearty approval.

Mr. Dolge and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis are warm personal friends. Some of Mr. Loomis's personal friends in Ohio—as, for instance, L. A. Ault and M. E. Ingalls—are associates with Mr. Dolge in some of the Venezuela concessions, and Mr. Dolge's serious business interests of late have been right here in New York in connection with them. He is engaged in promoting the Orinoco Corporation, in which he holds a considerable interest.

The same business occupied his attention during the two months he was here just prior to his last flying visit to his post of duty.

The Orinoco Corporation is the reorganized Orinoco Company, Limited. Before the reorganization it had a claim against the Government of Venezuela. The claim was adjudicated by an award commission, which was called sitting at Caracas. Mr. Dolge was a member of that commission. He was the secretary of it, in fact. The commission gave an award to the Orinoco Company, Limited, for the Venezuela Government of 100,000 bolivars. Mr. Dolge is now a United States consular officer and it might be supposed that he would not be called upon to press a claim in which he is interested, but that is a bridge which is not yet reached in his case. And in any event Mr. Dolge, with the warm personal friendship of Assistant Secretary Loomis as well as that of President Castro.

The basis of the Orinoco Corporation—a West Virginia corporation, by the way—is the well known Manoa concession. The Manoa concession figured in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which was settled by the arbitration of the League of Nations.

While Mr. Dolge, in conversation yesterday, deprecated printing anything about the Manoa concession, he was called to the value of the Manoa concession made public on the ground that it would advertise the territory which was the subject of the concession, not as a newspaper editor, but as a consular agent, he said.

"The whole thing is in my testimony in the Bowen-Loomis inquiry," he said. "I am not a newspaper editor. I have nothing to say. I was secretary of the award commission that gave the Orinoco Company 100,000 bolivars. I have been here months. I am here on leave of absence. I am a friend of Mr. Loomis. I am paid only in fees. As a consular agent I have a right to be engaged in any kind of business I choose. I am in the laundry business and I am proud of it. We do good work."

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